

CEAL Statistics 2013 with Multi-year Summary and Comparison

Vickie Fu Doll

University of Kansas

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of statistical data on East Asian collections in North America. Data gathered includes total volumes held, physical volumes added gross, purchased and non-purchased print and electronic serial titles, other materials holdings, grand total library collection and backlog, fiscal support, staffing, public services, electronic resources, and ebooks.

As of 2014, the URL of the CEAL Statistics online database URL has changed; it is now <http://ceal.lib.ku.edu/ceal/php/> due to the host side server change. CEAL Statistics reports and form instructions are located at <http://ceal.lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat/>. The print version of the CEAL Statistics report is published in the February issue of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL) and archived in the Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Digital Collections on the JEAL website at <https://ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/JEAL/>

The 55 participating member libraries in 2013 include 51 university libraries (47 U.S. including 17 U.S. private, 30 U.S. public, and 4 Canadian), plus four non-academic libraries (the Library of Congress, one research library, and two museums). Among the 55 libraries, 44 (or 80%) completed all forms. However, many of those 44 libraries did not fill all fields in the forms. Library participation and survey table completion has been consistent in recent years.

Total Volume Holdings (Form 1): 55 libraries
Monograph Additions (Form 2): 54 libraries
Serial Titles (Form 3): 50 libraries
Other Materials (Form 4): 51 libraries
Grand total library collection and backlog (Form 5): 55 libraries
Fiscal Support form (Form 6): 51 libraries
Personnel (Form 7): 53 libraries
Public Service (Form 8): 45 libraries
E-Resources (Form 9): 49 libraries
E-Book form (Form 10): 41 libraries

Libraries that did not fill the Monograph Additions form, but have filled the Total Volume form may prohibit their statistics from being viewed in the Quick View form which includes the Monograph Additions form breakdown by language. If any of the necessary forms to calculate the total sum are missing, the system will eliminate libraries with incomplete data in Total Library Collection and in Quick View search. Characteristics of participating libraries are listed in Appendix 1 and forms completion in Appendix 2.

This report starts with printed monograph additions to CEAL collections, followed by ebook collection data, then the total library collection with ebooks and without ebooks. Interpolated data is included in calculating CEAL total collection, with data from libraries that previously participated in the survey. Volume holdings totals are counted both with and without ebooks and with or without interpolated data. Other Materials form collects the entire library's collection of other materials which includes entire collection count of microforms, cartography, audio, video, and DVD collections. Libraries should always compare their own previous years data to the current one submitted especially those libraries with personnel changes to maintain a consistent library statistical data.

E-journal title counts are reported in Serial titles form (form 3). The Serial titles form is divided by two major categories, Purchased, and Non-Purchased. "Purchased" includes current serial subscriptions both for print and for ejournal subscriptions. "Non-purchased" includes ceased titles, gift titles, free online, and open access serial publications.

In addition to library collection information, the statistics also include fiscal support, personnel support, user services, and electronic resources data to offer a complete view of East Asian collection operation and service in North America. Each table displays the counts of the total number of participating libraries and the grand total of CEAL collective data. When a table is generated for a form sub category, the participating libraries count may be different than the general participating count because some libraries did not complete all categories.

Table 1 Total print monograph additions were 375,058 volumes by 54 libraries. The effect of budget reduction has lowered purchasing power and reduced monograph acquisition since 2010. The dollar rallied in 2013 since the recession of 2008-2009 and has given greater purchase power for foreign materials.

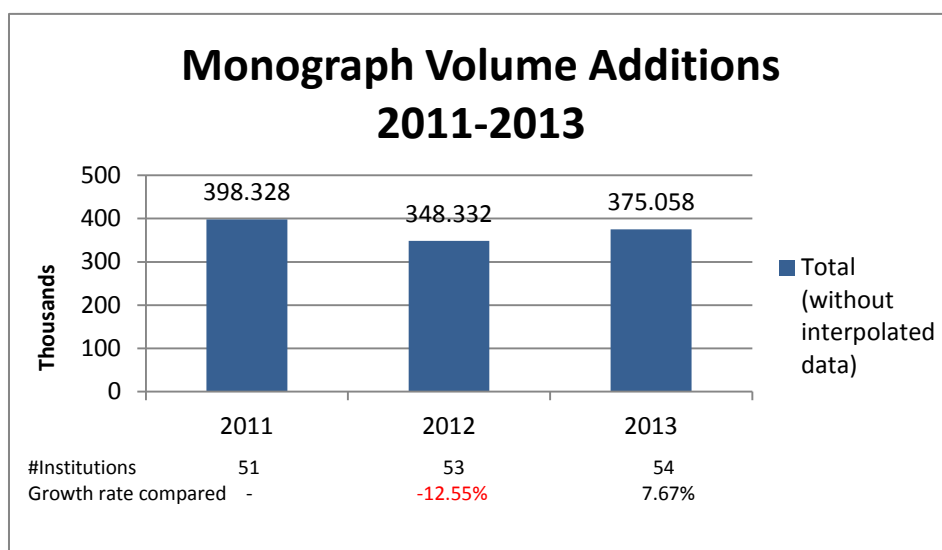


Table 1 CEAL Monograph Additions, 2011-2013, Without Interpolated Data

Table 2 displays the breakdown categories of the Monograph Additions form. The acquired titles and volumes added to the collection show the continued decrease in purchased titles and volumes in 2013. The table shows monograph additions details for 2011-2013.

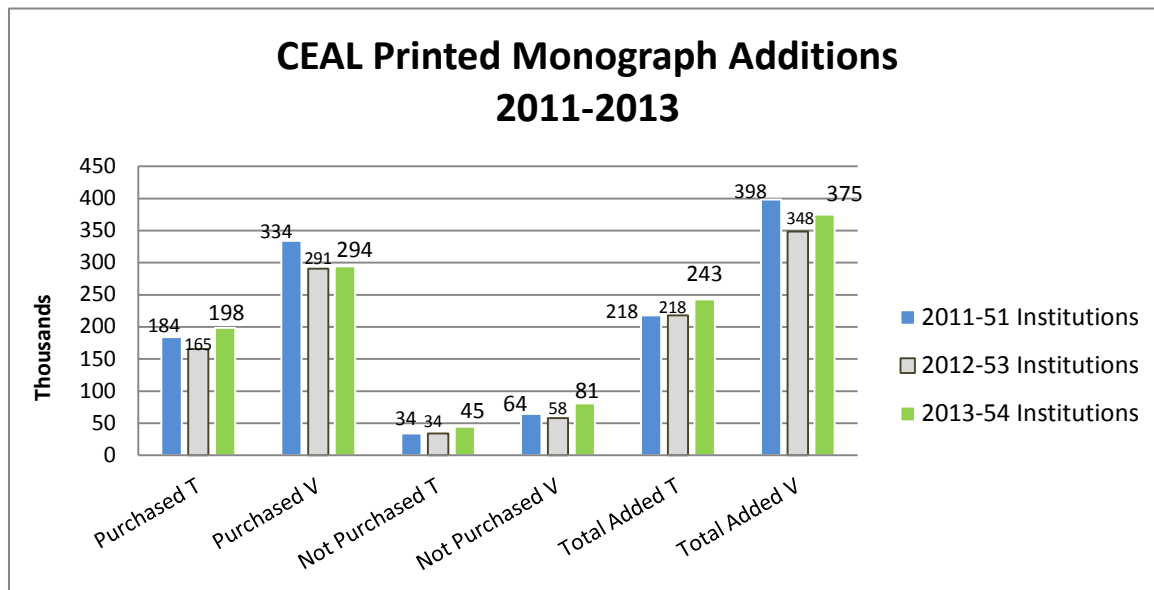


Table 2 CEAL Printed Monograph Additions, 2011-2013

Several libraries filled the survey Form One of monographs added, but did not fill Form 2. Form Two requires detailed title and volume information for each language of printed volume additions. Data in Form Two is needed to calculate the volume holdings by language in total monograph additions. Libraries that did not fill Form Two cause data discrepancy in reports that require data from Form Two. It is important to complete all online survey forms related to collection, fill all data fields in Forms, and keep all data correct and consistent in order for data accuracy.

Table 3 shows the total print volume holdings growth in 10 years from 2004-2013. Without interpolated data, 55 institutions in 2013 reported an accumulative total of 19,754,544 volumes. The print volume growth rate is 2.74% or 525,962 volumes more than 2012 print volume holdings.

With interpolated data, a total of 64 institutions, CEAL accumulated print volumes in 2013 is 20,342,599 volumes. An increase of 478,446 volumes or 2.41% compared to year 2012 19,864,153 (64 institutions).

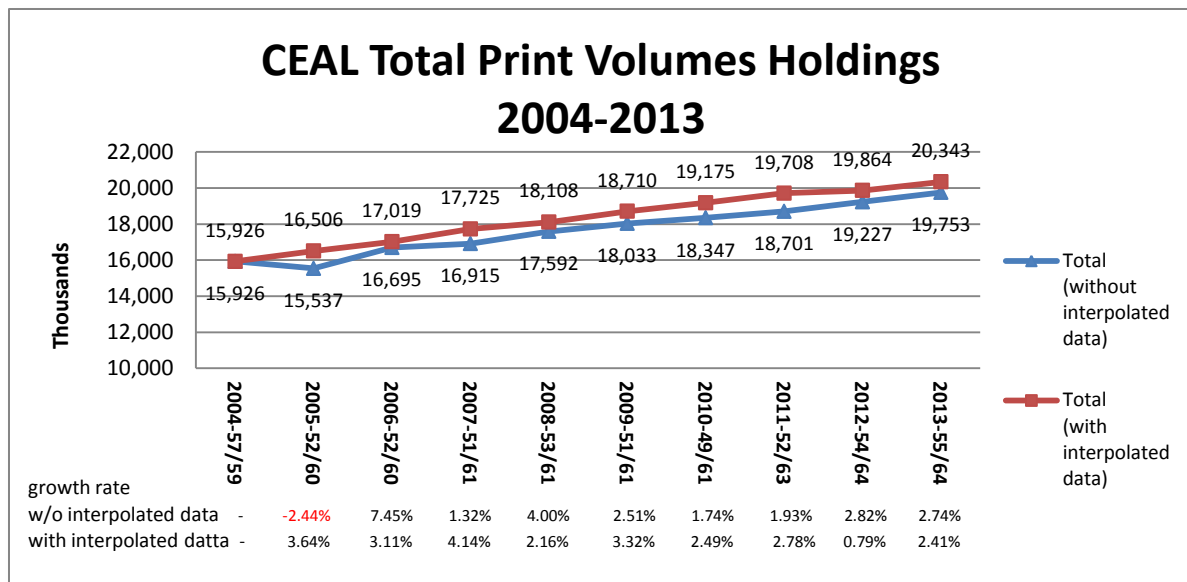


Table 3 CEAL Total Print Volume Holdings, with and without Interpolated Data, 2004-2013

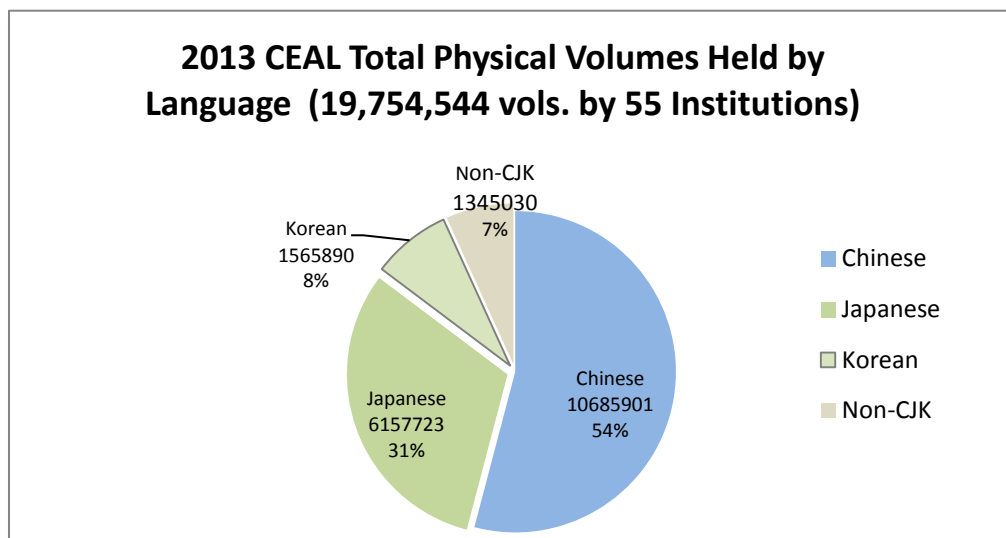


Table 4 2013 CEAL Total Physical Volumes Held by Language

In the above table, 55 libraries reported holdings of 19,754,544 physical volumes as of June 30, 2013. Divided by language, this includes 10,685,901 Chinese (54%); 6,157,723 Japanese (31%); 1,565,890 Korean (8%); and 1,345,030 non-CJK language (7%) materials on China, Japan, Korea, and non-CJK on East Asia in English, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, and other languages. CEAL physical volumes language ratios remain the same as they were in 2012. This shows a similar growth of print volumes for each language. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean physical volume growth compared to 2012 are 2.58%, 1.84%, and 4.41% respectively. Non-CJK volumes total increased by 6.38% compared to 2012. On average, the physical volume growth in 2013 is 2.74% without interpolated data as shown in Table 3.

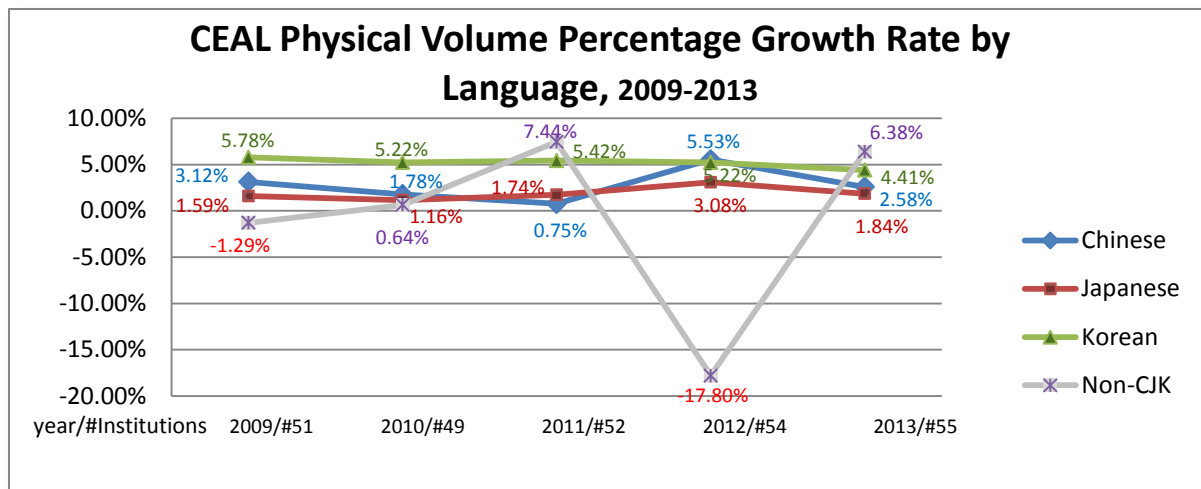


Table 5 CEAL Physical Volume Growth by Language, 2009-2013

The above table shows CEAL total physical volume holdings growth rate by language breakdown, from 2009 to 2013. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language physical volume growth from 2009 to 2013 average growth rate is 2.75%, 2.35%, and 5.21% respectively. Korean print volume growth has declined to the lowest rate in five years to 4.41%. The Non-CJK language volumes growth average in five years is **-0.94%**.

The following Table shows 2011-2013 three years monograph additions by private and state funded libraries. Seventeen participating private U.S. libraries have a total of 195,512 volumes added, a 25.70% increase from 155,534 volumes in 2012. Twenty-nine public funded libraries added a total of 114,338 volumes (or **-11.30%**) compared to 128,908 volumes (29 institutions) in 2012. Public funded libraries have a steady decline in monograph volume additions since 2010.

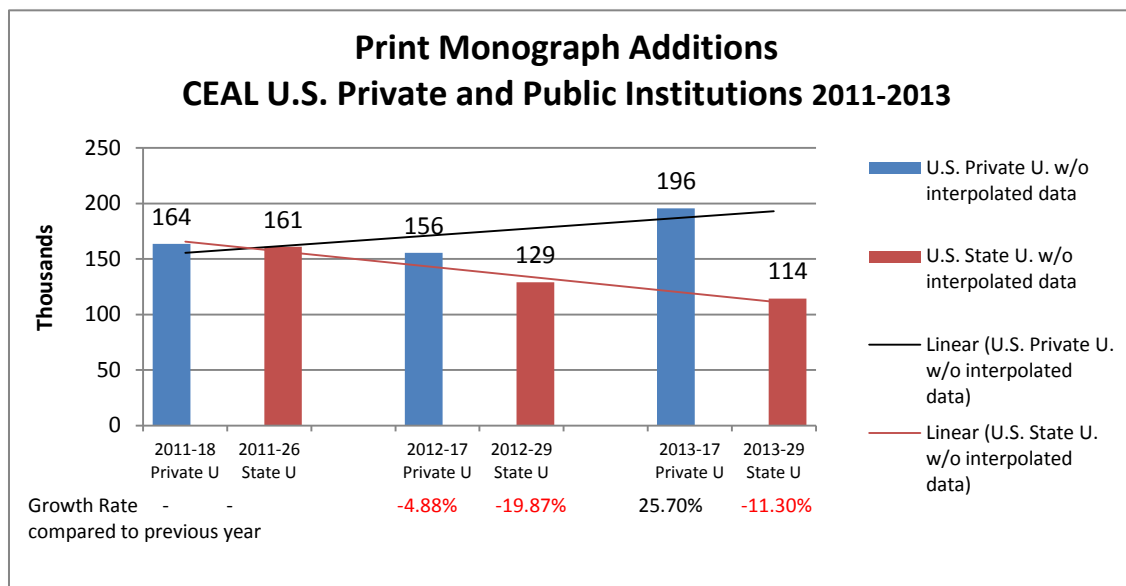


Table 6 Print Monograph Additions, CEAL U.S. Private and Public Institutions, 2011-2013 (without Interpolated Data)

The top five universities for monograph additions in 2013 are Southern California (40,049), Harvard (32,429), Stanford (22,888), Columbia (22,219) and Chicago (17,647). The top ten universities for Chinese monograph holdings are: Harvard, U.C. Berkeley, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, Columbia, Cornell, Stanford and U.C. Los Angeles. The top ten universities for Japanese monograph collections are U.C. Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Princeton, U.C. Los Angeles and Toronto. The top 10 universities for Korean monograph collections are Harvard, Washington, Columbia, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Southern California, Hawaii, U.C. Los Angeles, Toronto and Stanford.

Six university libraries have all three Chinese, Japanese and Korean language collections among the top ten collections. Among these six libraries, four are private universities, and two are state funded universities. The six libraries are Harvard-Yenching, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Stanford, and UCLA. The Library of Congress has the most Chinese (1,128,643), Japanese (1,196,319), and Korean (291,604) monograph collection volumes among all types of CEAL libraries.

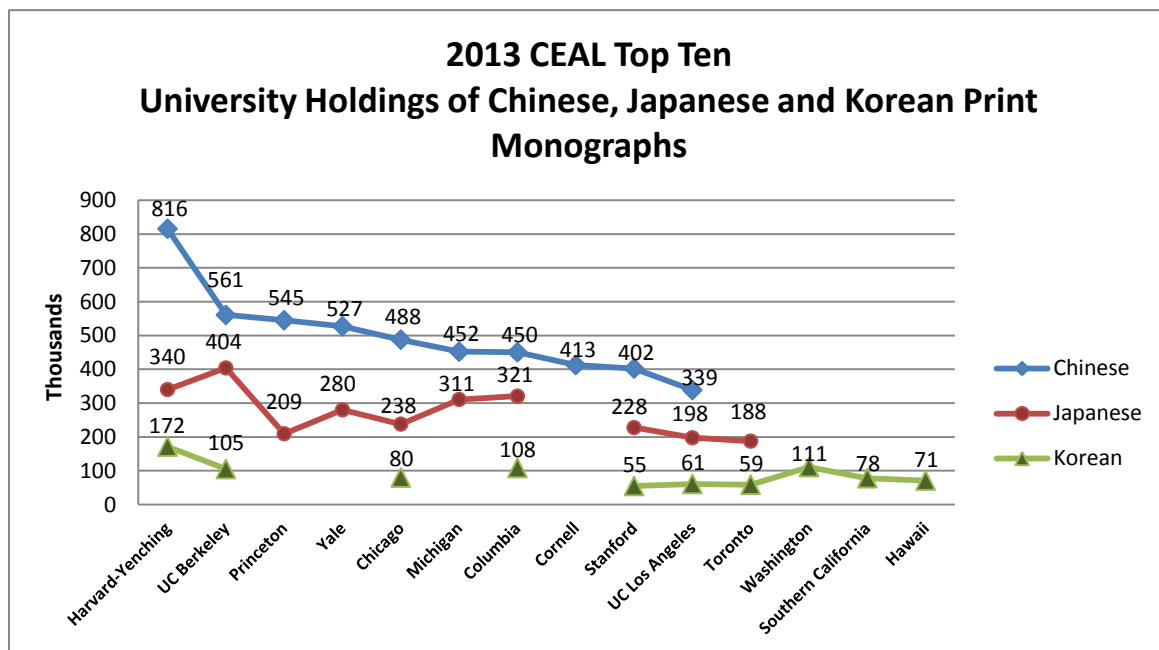


Table 7 2013 CEAL Top Ten University Holdings of Chinese, Japanese and Korean Print Monographs

E-book form was added to the CEAL Statistics survey in 2008 with 21 libraries reporting ebook collections. In 2013, 41 libraries reported ebook collections for a total of 4,961,284 volumes. Among those, 20% is perpetual purchase holdings, 20% non-purchase, and 60% is by subscription. Perpetual holdings growth is 308%, increased from 9.63% in 2012. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the growth average of 2.74% in print for CEAL libraries.

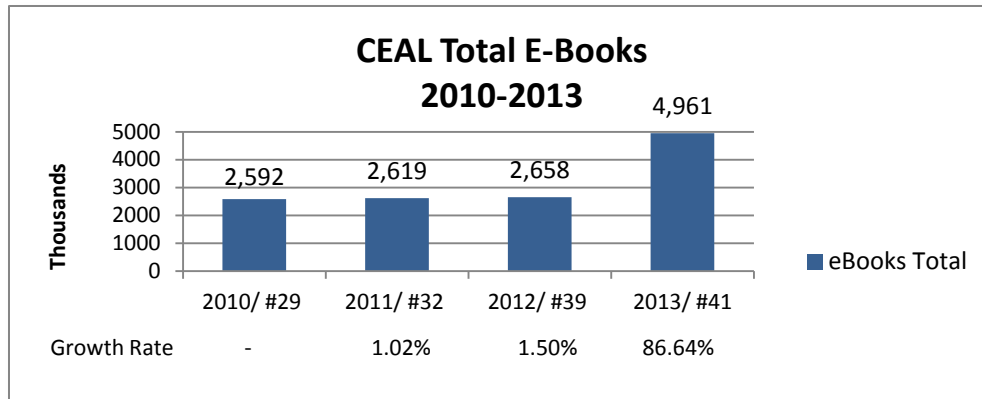


Table 8 CEAL Total E-Book Collections, 2010 - 2013

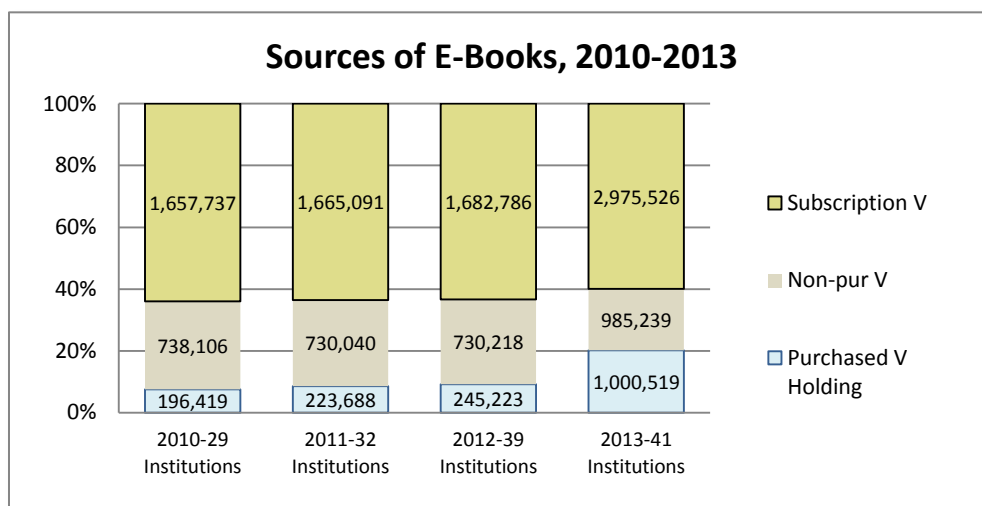


Table 9 Sources of E-Books, 2010-2013

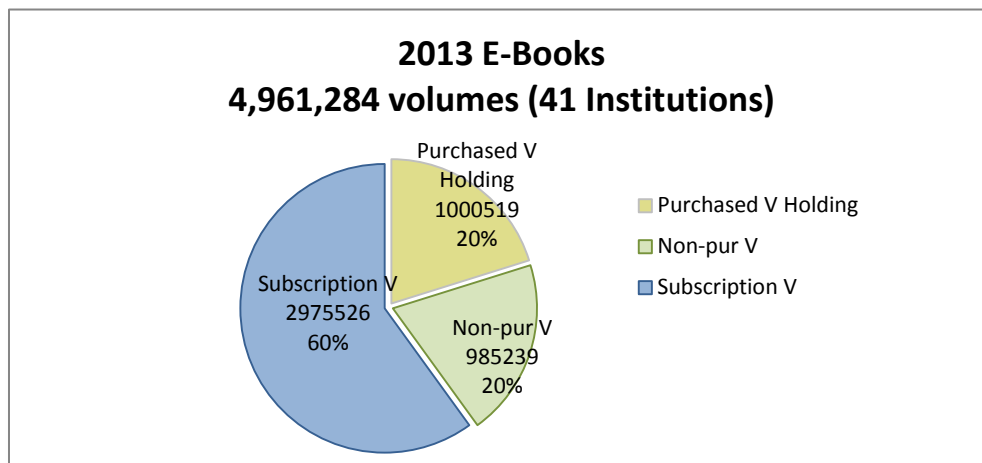


Table 10 2013 E-Books Total Reported by 41 Institutions

2013 CEAL total collections, reported by 55 libraries, with ebooks, was **26 million** (26,000,626) compared to 2012 at 22.9 million (22,943,209) by 54 libraries. Total collection holdings growth is 13.33% or 3,057,417 additions compared to 2012. The

2013 growth rate is higher than 2012 with a 2.02% growth. With interpolated data, the total holdings is 26,157,116 (58 institutions), with a 13.08% growth from 2012.

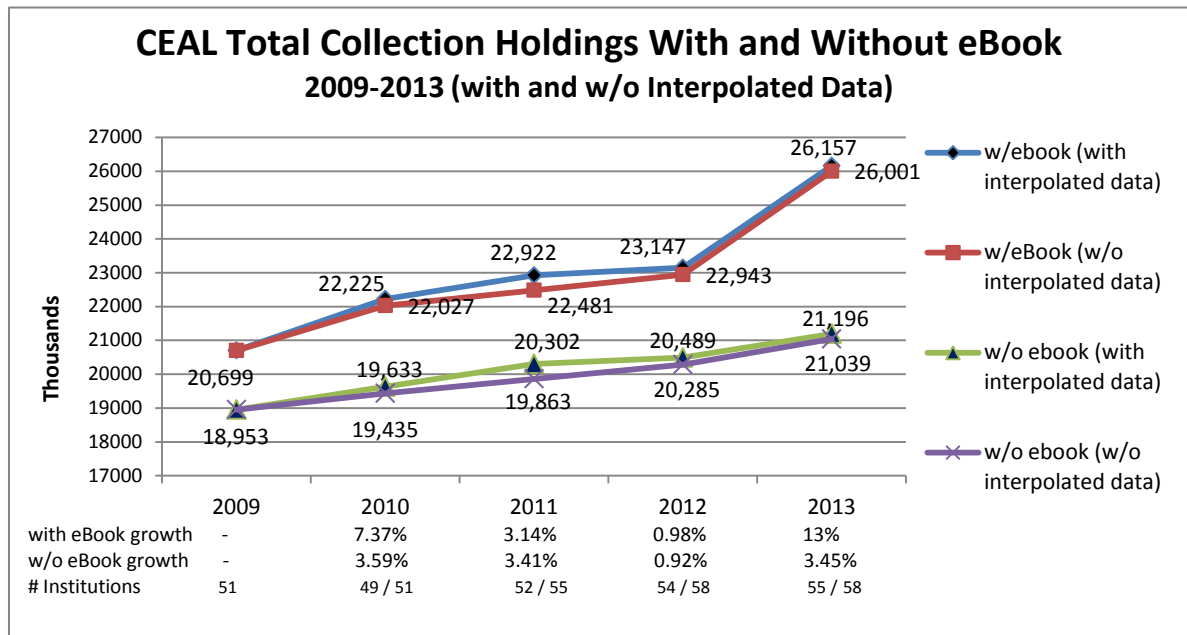


Table 11 CEAL Total Collection Holdings with and without E-Books, 2009-2013 (with and w/o Interpolated Data)

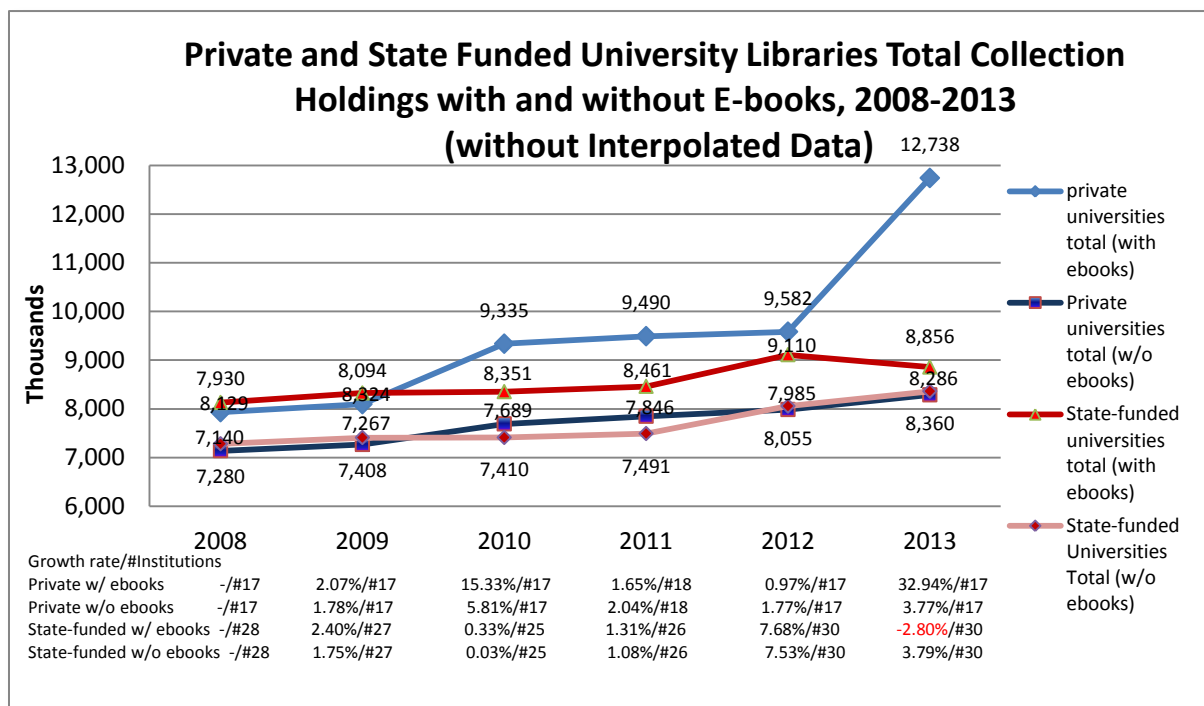


Table 12 Private and State Funded University Libraries Total Collection Holdings with and without E-books, 2008-2013 (without Interpolated Data)

The above table shows U.S. private and state funded academic libraries total collection holdings and growth rates from 2008 to 2013. The private university libraries group total accumulated collection in 2013 is 12,737,944 (17 institutions), compared to 9,581,881 in 2012. The growth rate is 32.94% (2013) compared to 0.97% (2012). With interpolated data, the accumulated total is 12,748,793 in 2013 compared to 9,592,730 in 2012. The growth rate is 32.90%.

U.S. state funded academic libraries total collection, with ebooks, has decreased by **-2.8%** in 2013. The accumulated total for 2013 is 8,855,704 with 30 institutions compared to 9,110,365 with 30 institutions in 2012. With interpolated data, the total for 2013 is 9,140,940 (34 institutions), a **-2.71%** decrease compared to 9,395,601 (34 institutions) in 2012.

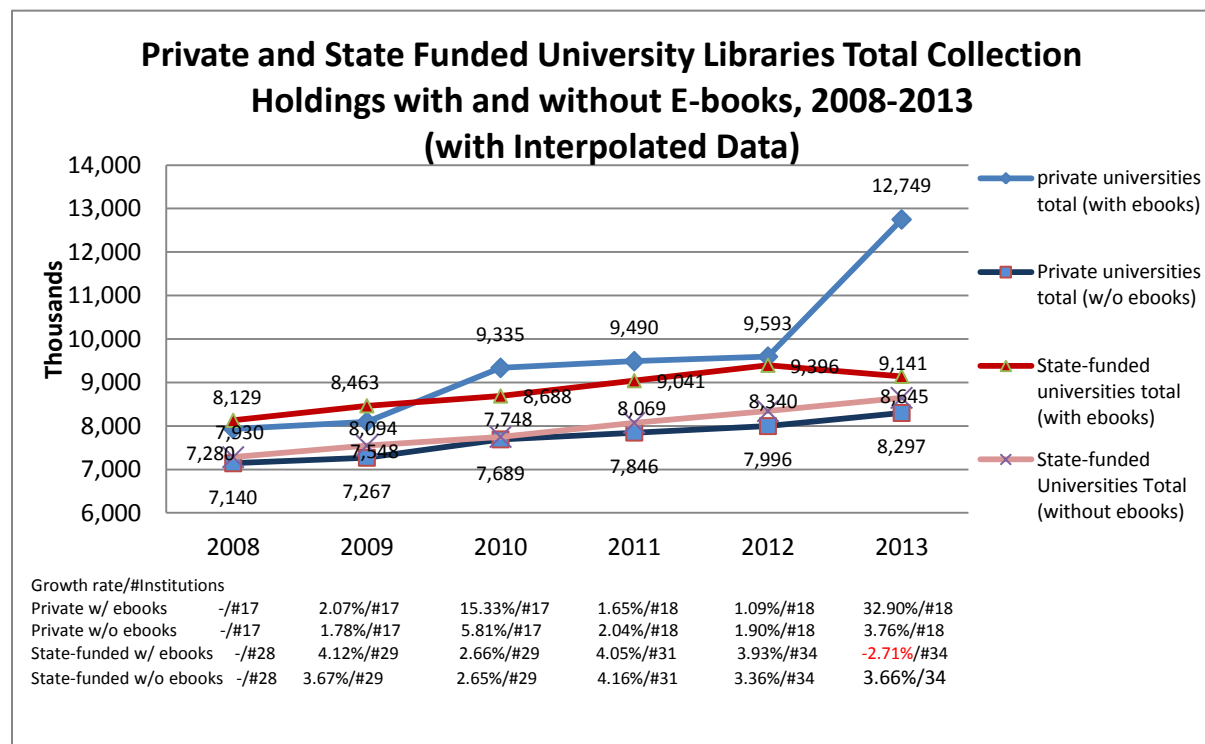


Table 13 Private and State Funded University Libraries Total Collection Holdings with and without E-books, 2008-2013 (with Interpolated Data)

Table 14 shows CEAL total collection from 2004 through 2013 including growth rate. The total collection includes ebooks, with and without interpolated data. The number of participating libraries is indicated for each year followed by the pound sign (#). The highest growth rate, with and without interpolated data, were both in 2008 when CEAL started collecting ebooks statistics. The lowest growth rate, with interpolated data, was 0.34% in 2012.

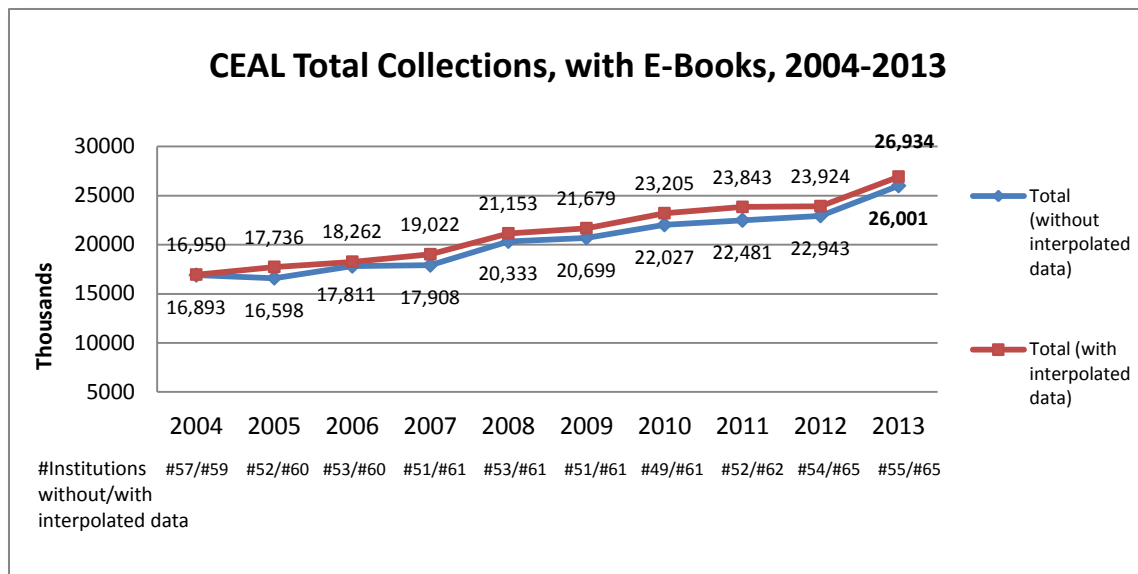


Table 14 CEAL Total Collections, with E-Books, 2004-2013

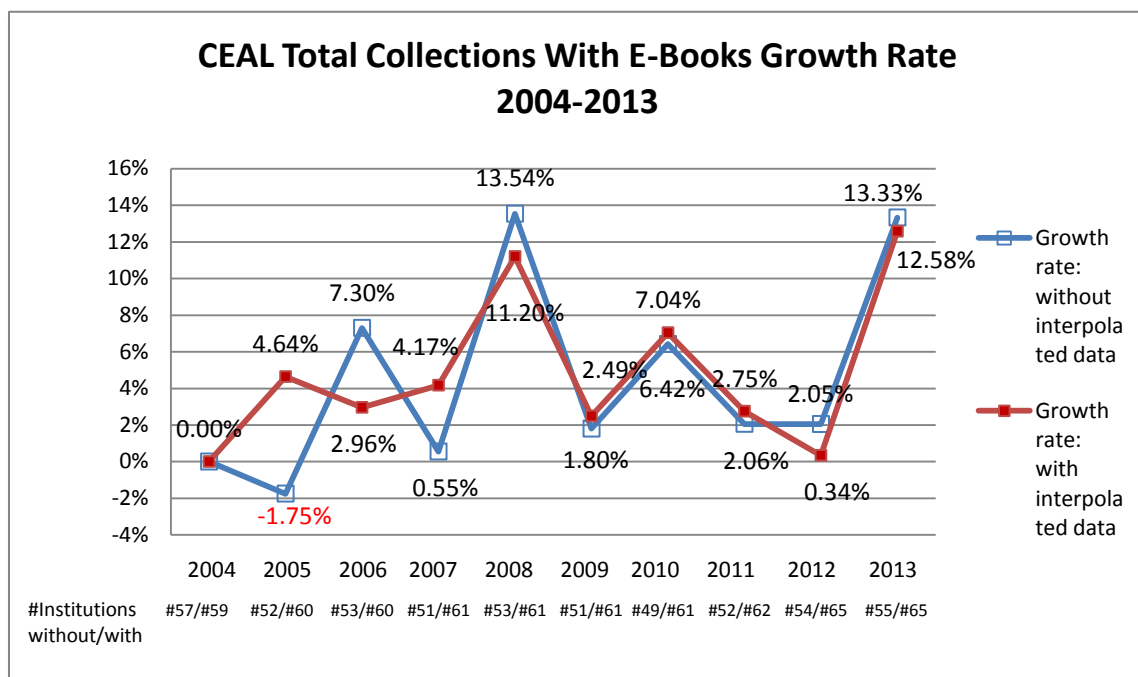


Table 15 CEAL Total Collections with E-Books Growth Rate, with and without Interpolated Data, 2004-2013

Serial Survey Form data is for a library's total collection titles count. To use "bibliographic count" (or "catalog record count") would be more accurate. Count current subscription titles, including full-text ejournal titles in "purchased" category. "Non-Purchased" includes gift titles, open accessed titles, and ceased periodical titles in collection regardless of format (microforms, CD-ROM, in print, etc.). The same title in different formats (ex. both ejournal and print) can only be counted once. E-Journal title should have a MARC record in the local online public access catalog. Table 16 shows

2013 CEAL total serial titles count, held by 50 institutions, in “electronic” and in “print and other formats”.

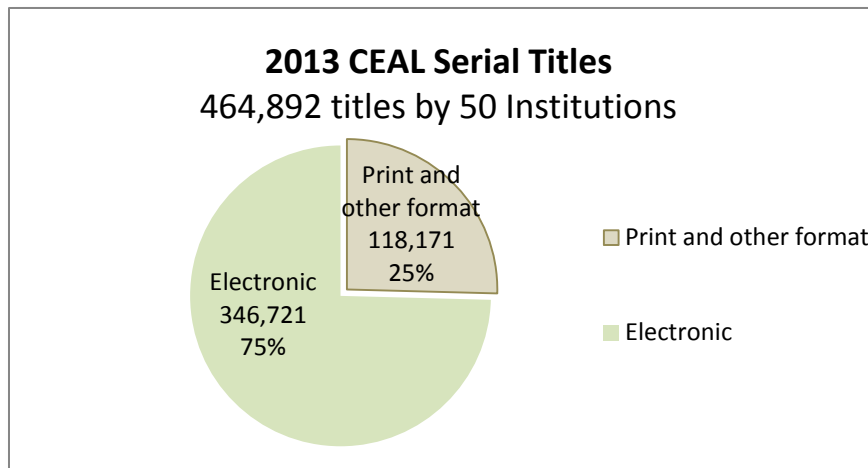


Table 16 2013 CEAL Serial Titles

Print and other format titles make up 25% (118,171) of the total, reduced from 27% in 2012. Electronic titles are 75% (346,721), a growth from 73% of 2012. Many libraries didn't report ejournal titles. E-journal title count can be found from database provider or vendor.

Fifty-one libraries reported appropriations, endowments, grants and East Asian program support. The grand total fiscal support in 2013 is USD 18,495,211 (18.5 million), a 1.34% growth from 2012 (18.3 million). Four breakdowns included in total fiscal support are appropriation, endowments, grants, and East Asian program support. The ratio of 2013 appropriation to the total fiscal support has dropped from 73% (13,308,930) in 2012 to 70% (12,822,625) while endowment has grown to 18% (3,278,736) from 15% (2,707,870) in 2012. Grants and the East Asian program support remain similar to 2012.

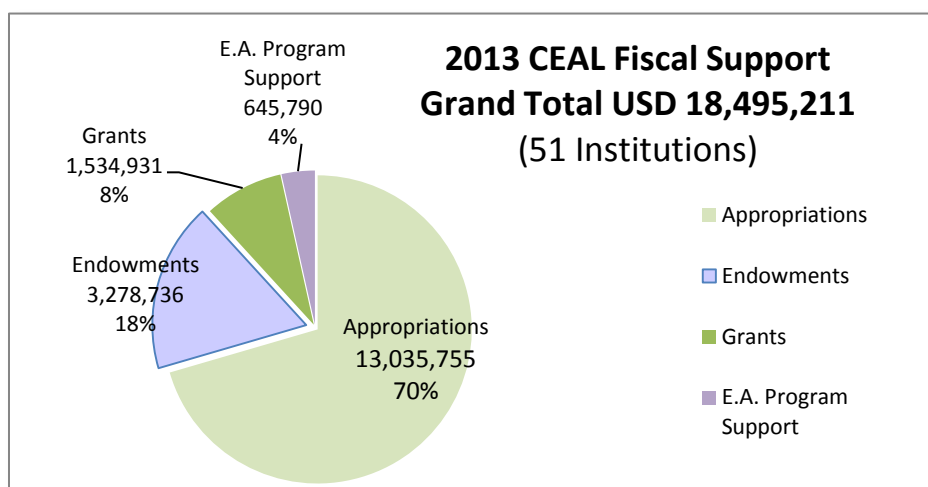


Table 17 CEAL Fiscal Support 2013

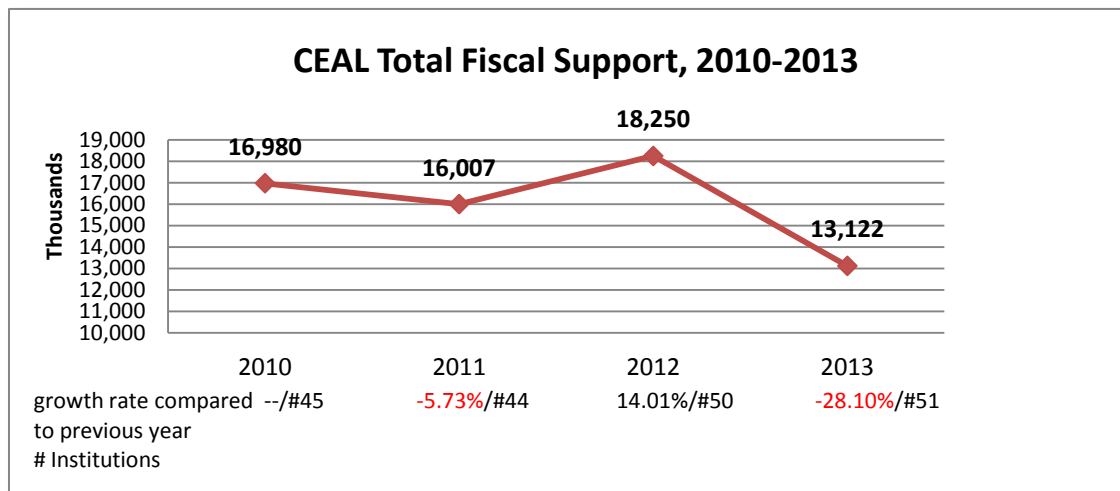


Table 18 CEAL Total Fiscal Support, 2010-2013

The above table shows CEAL total fiscal support from 2010-2013 with growth rate indicated. The breakdowns of fiscal support and their growth or decrease rate from 2010-2013 are shown in the following table each with participating library numbers indicated following the pound sign (#).

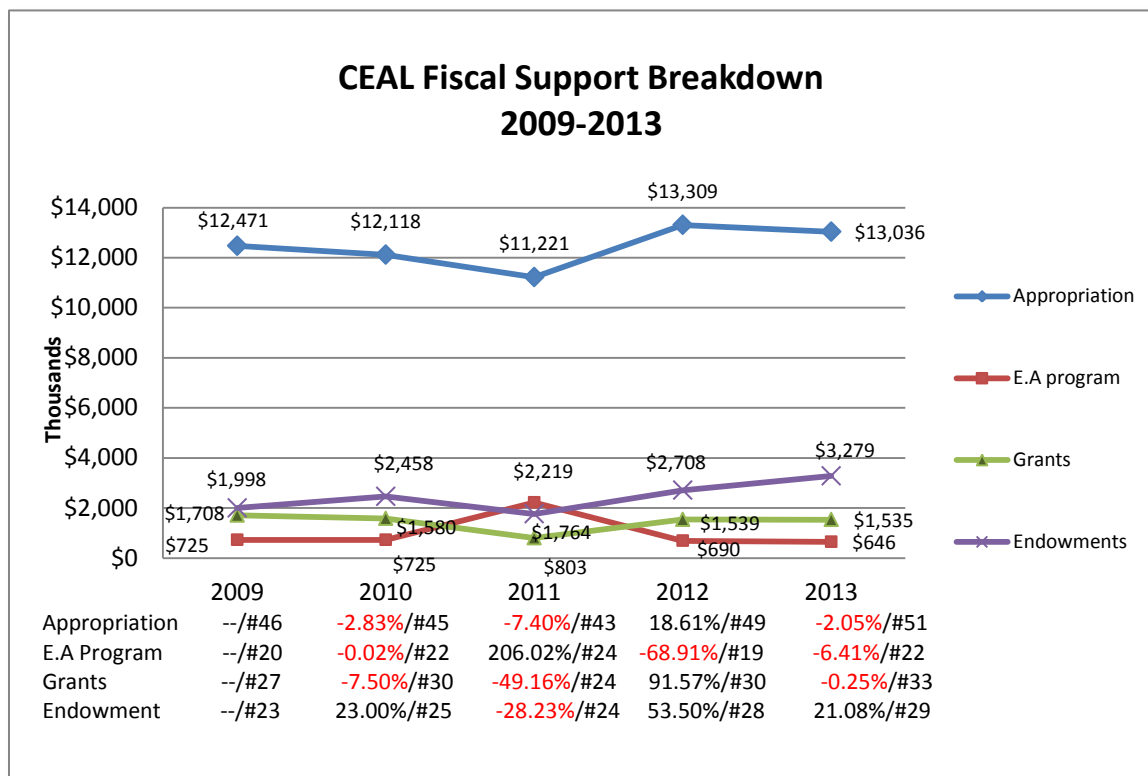


Table 19 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown 2009-2013

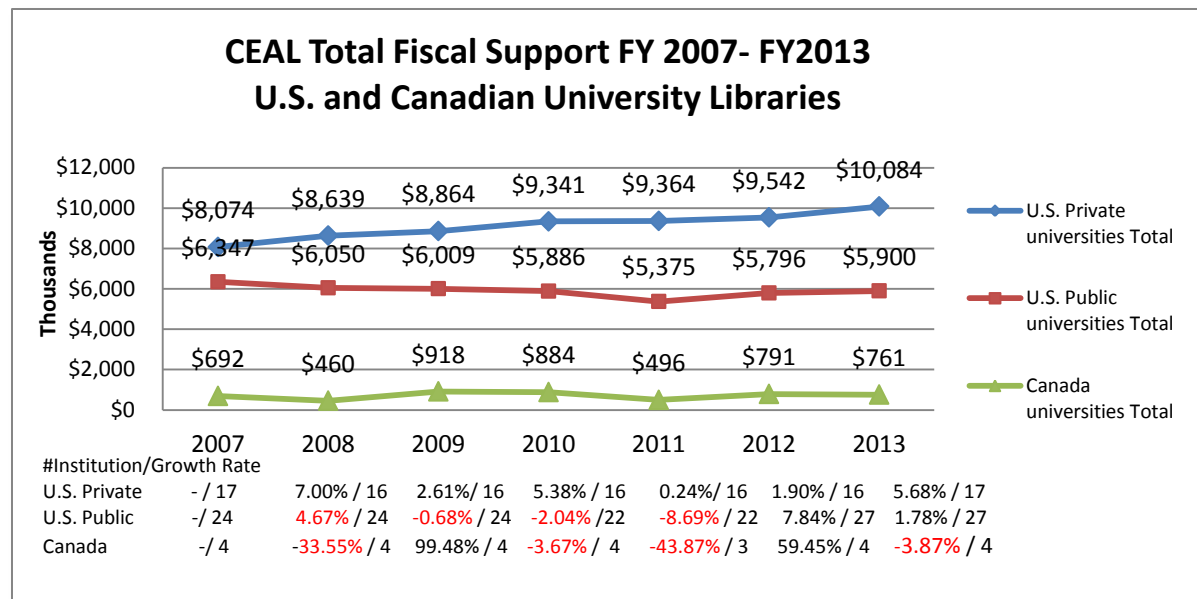


Table 20 CEAL Total Fiscal Support by Institution Funding Type, FY2007-FY2013

Seventeen private funded, twenty-seven state funded U.S. university libraries and four Canadian university libraries reported in the CEAL fiscal support survey. The breakdowns of fiscal support of 2011 to 2013 for U.S. private and state funded university libraries and the growth rate are shown in the following tables.

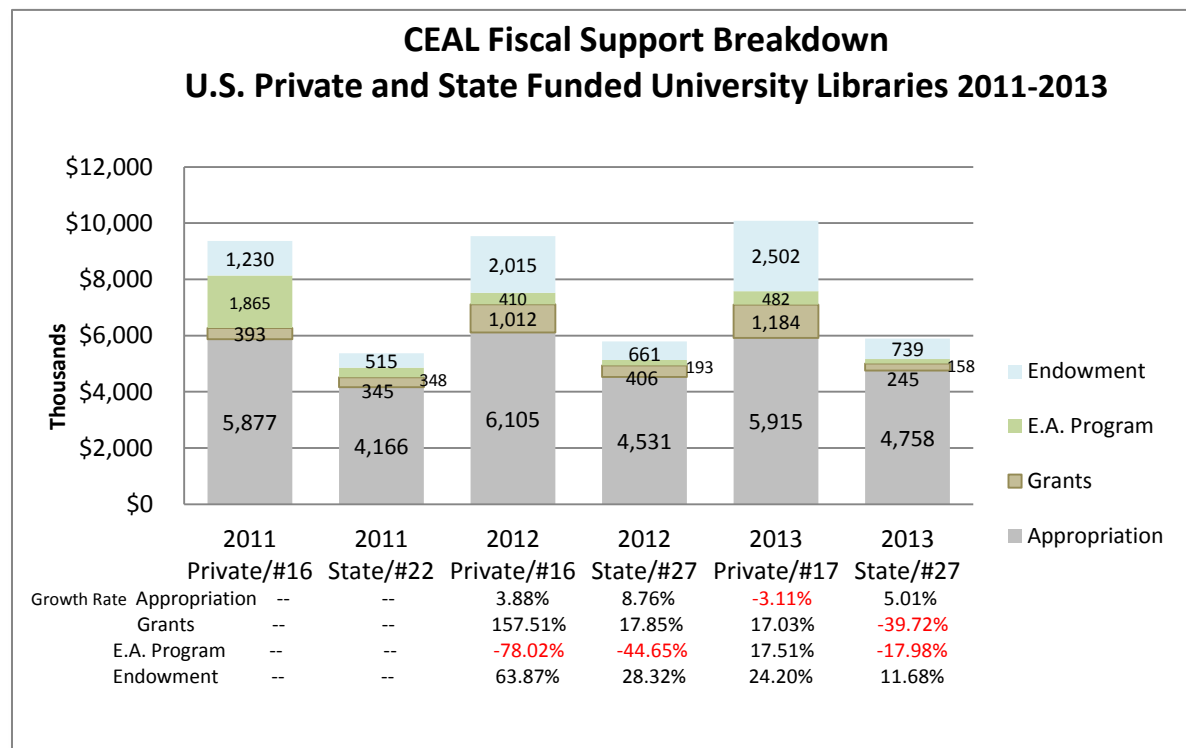


Table 21 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown U.S. Private and State University Libraries 2011-2013

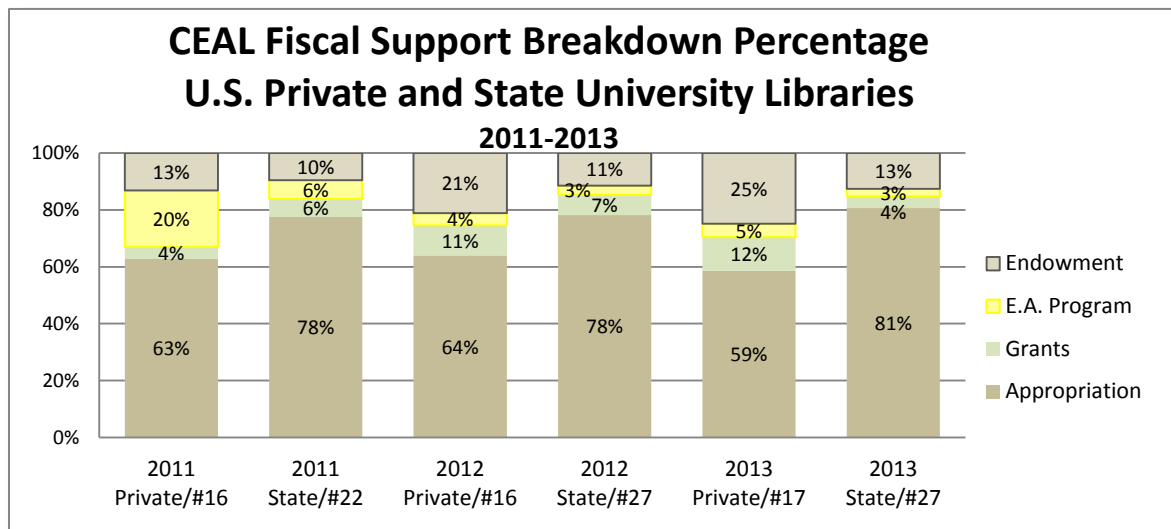
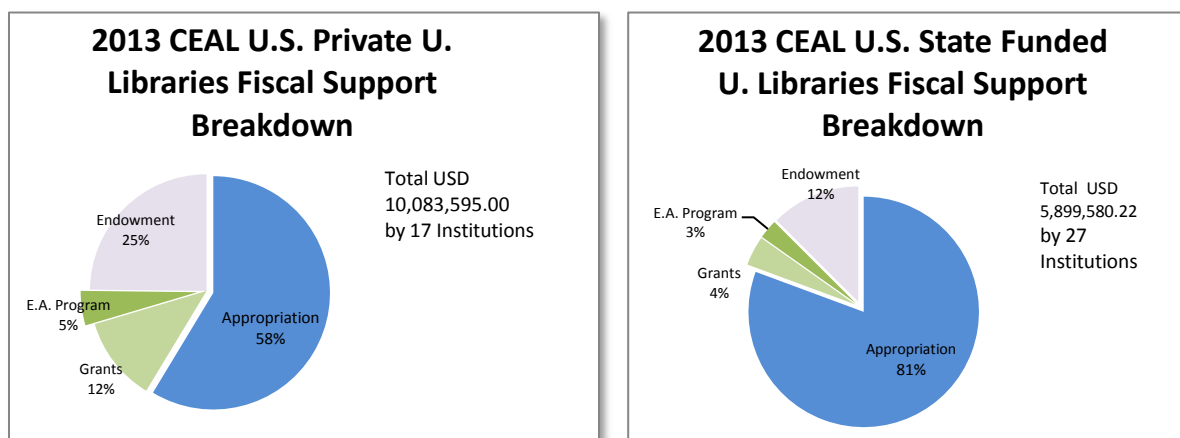


Table 22 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown Percentage U.S. Private and State University Libraries, 2011-2013

The appropriation ratio to total fiscal support for CEAL state funded U.S. university libraries averages 79% in 2011, 2012 and 2013. The difference for breakdown ratios between 2012 and 2013 are a growth of 2% of appropriation, reduced grants from 7% to 4%, E.A. program support remains the same at 3% and a 2% increase of endowment.

Appropriation in ratio to the fiscal support for CEAL private U.S. university libraries averages at 62% in 2011 to 2013. Endowment ratio has grown from 13% (2011) to 25% (2013). Grants ratio to the entire fiscal support has grown from 4% (2011) to 12% (2013). The East Asian support ratio dropped from 20% (2011) to 5% (2013).

Tables below show the breakdowns of fiscal support for CEAL U.S. private university libraries and CEAL U.S. public funded university libraries in 2013.



Tables 23: 1-2 2013 CEAL Fiscal Support Breakdown, U.S. Private U. Libraries and U.S. State Funded U. Libraries

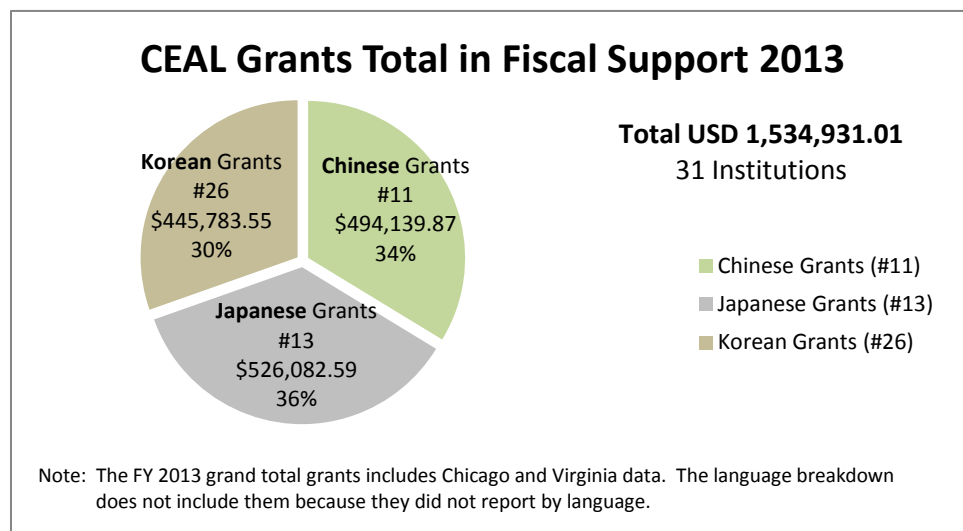


Table 24 CEAL Grants in Fiscal Support 2013

Total grants in 2013 fiscal support is \$1,534,931.01, a 118.47% growth over 2012. Some 31 libraries reported 50 individual grants (11 Chinese grants, 13 Japanese grants, and 26 Korean grants).

Table 25 shows 41 individual grants that are \$5000 or above with the highest at \$340,282. Table 26 lists 21 libraries with total grants more than \$10,000. Libraries that received grants total less than \$10,000 are not listed in Table 26.

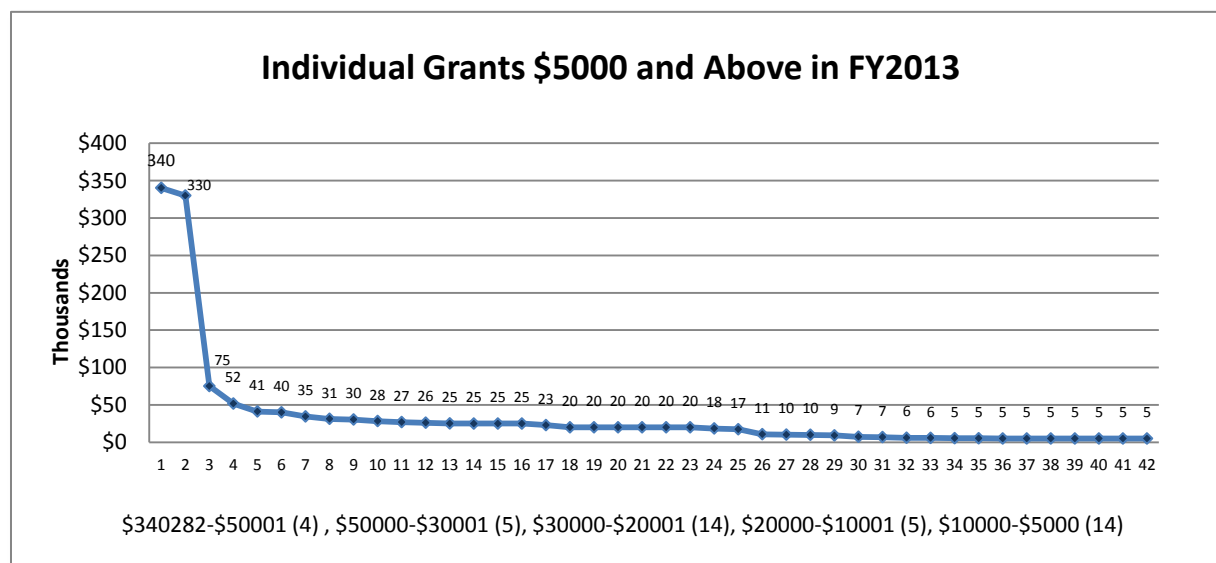


Table 25 Individual Grants above \$5000 in FY 2013

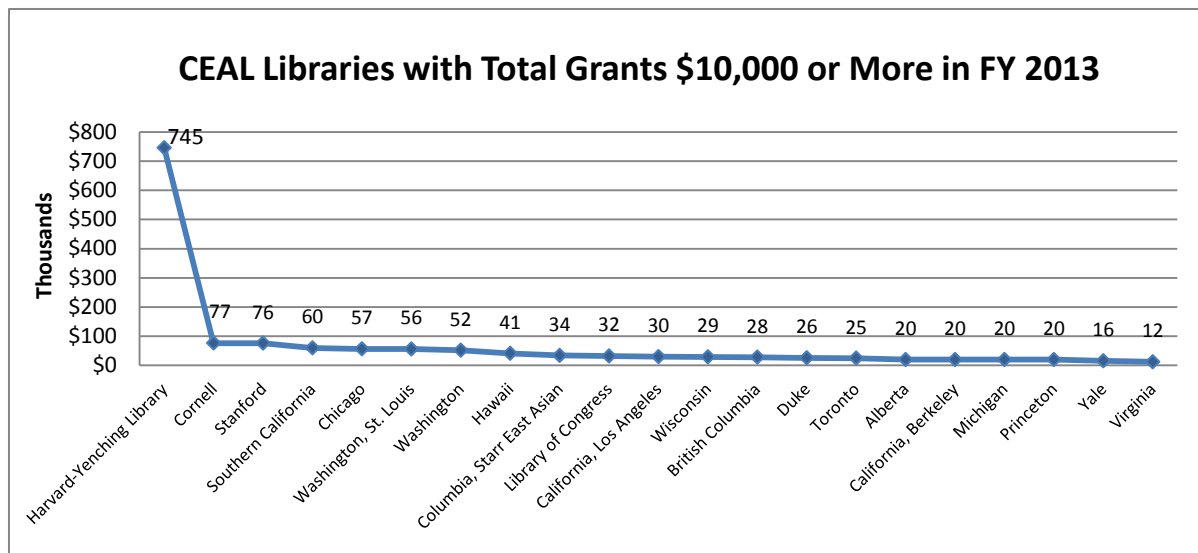


Table 26 CEAL Libraries with Total Grants more than \$10,000 in FY2013

Table 27 displays 2013 CEAL personnel support FTE and distribution categories in percentage. Fifty-three (53) institutions reported a total of 441.18 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). Compared to 453.99 FTE in 2012, the total FTEs decreased 2.82% or reduced by 12.81 FTE.

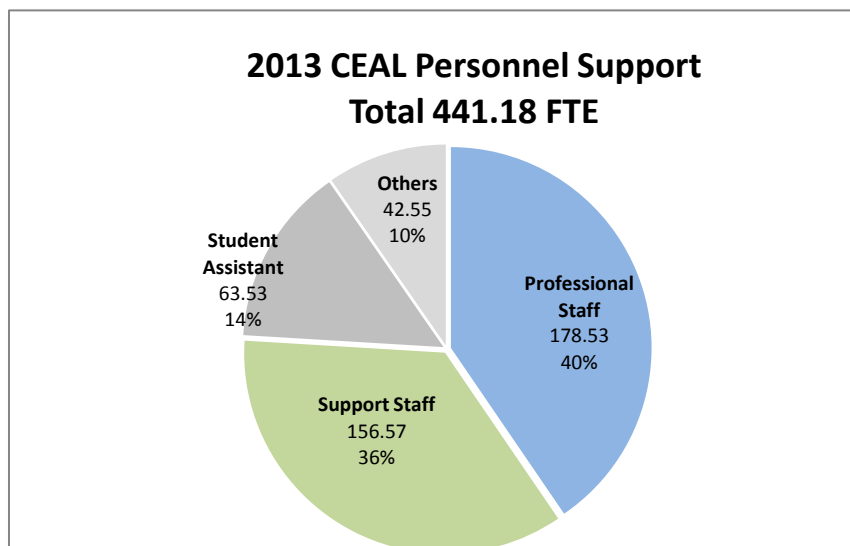


Table 27 2013 CEAL Personnel Support 441.18 Total FTE

Table 28 and Table 29 show the total personnel breakdown categories in FTE and in percentage from 2011 to 2013.

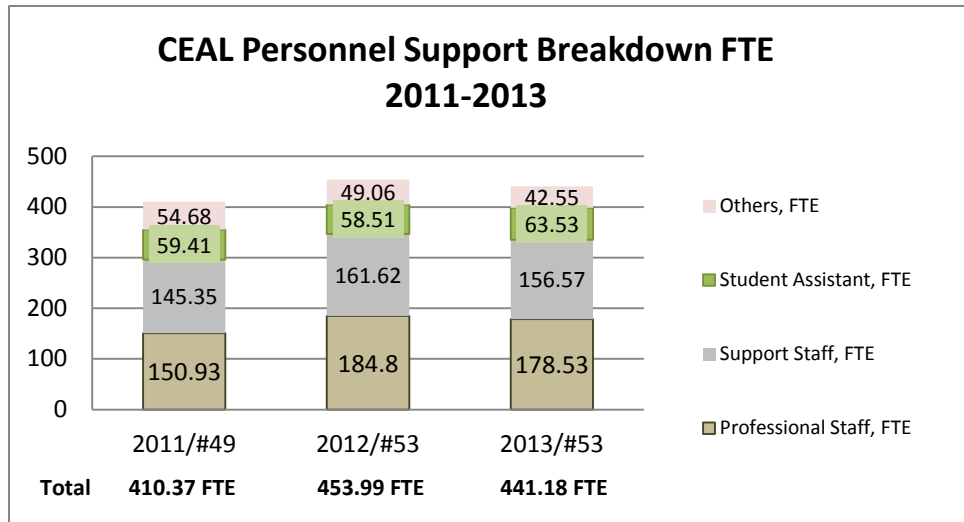


Table 28 CEAL Personnel Support Breakdown FTE, 2011-2013

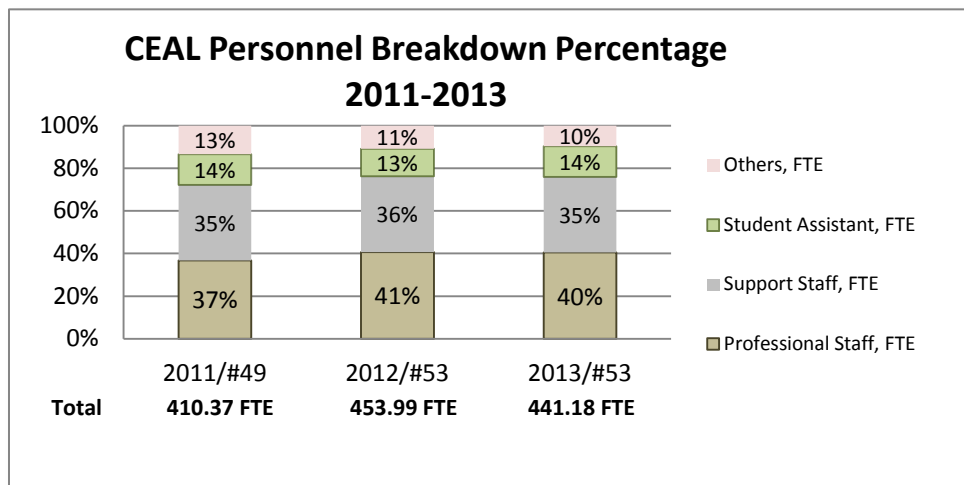


Table 29 CEAL Personnel Breakdown Percentage 2011-2013

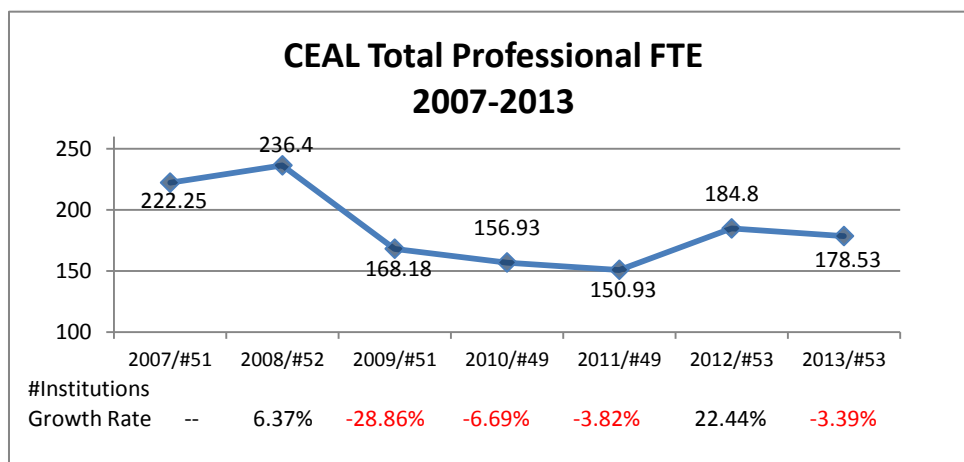


Table 30 CEAL Total Professional FTE, 2007-2013

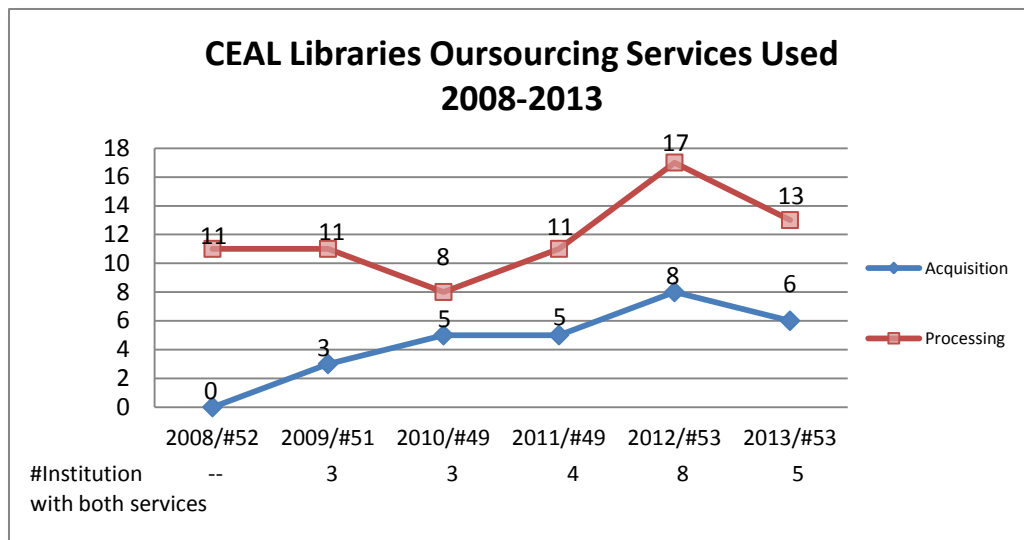


Table 31 CEAL Libraries with Outsourcing Services

Fifty-three (53) participating libraries filled the outsourcing survey in 2013. Five (5) libraries outsourced both acquisition and processing, thirteen (13) libraries outsourced processing, and six (6) libraries outsourced acquisition. Libraries that used both services range from one professional FTE, to the Library of Congress with 56.14 FTE. Many libraries have collection development and processing needs regardless of the size of staff and library collection.

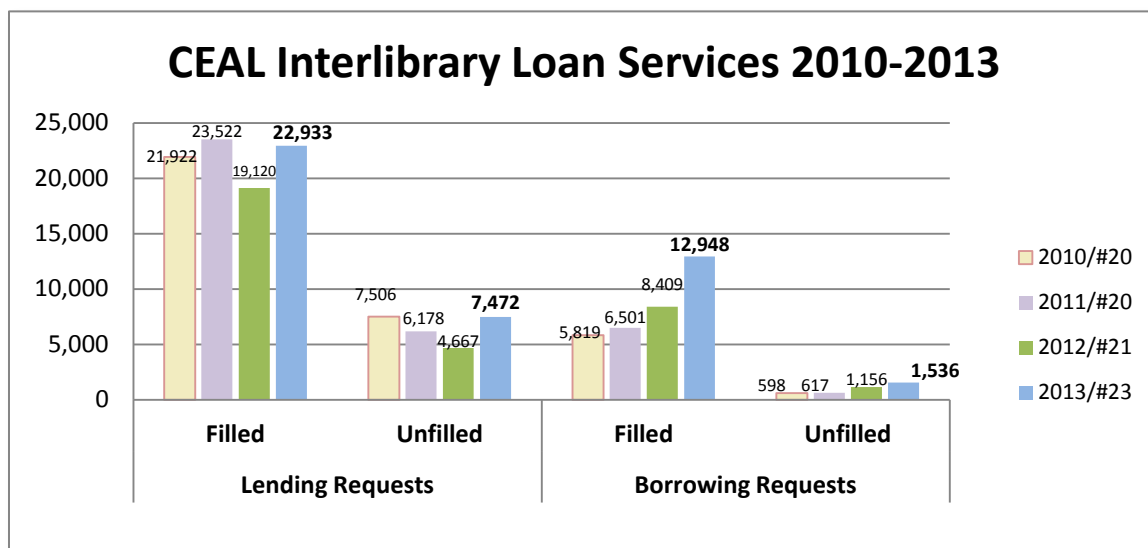


Table 32 CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services 2010-2013

Twenty-three (23) libraries, or less than half of participating libraries, reported interlibrary loan services data. 22,933 lending requests and 12,948 borrowing requests were filled in 2013. Borrowing (filled) has gone up 4,539 or 54% over 2012. Lending (filled) requests have increased 3,713 or 20% over 2012. Although the data only

represent less than one-half of CEAL libraries ILL activities, as a whole, CEAL libraries lend more than they borrow at a 1.77:1 ratio.

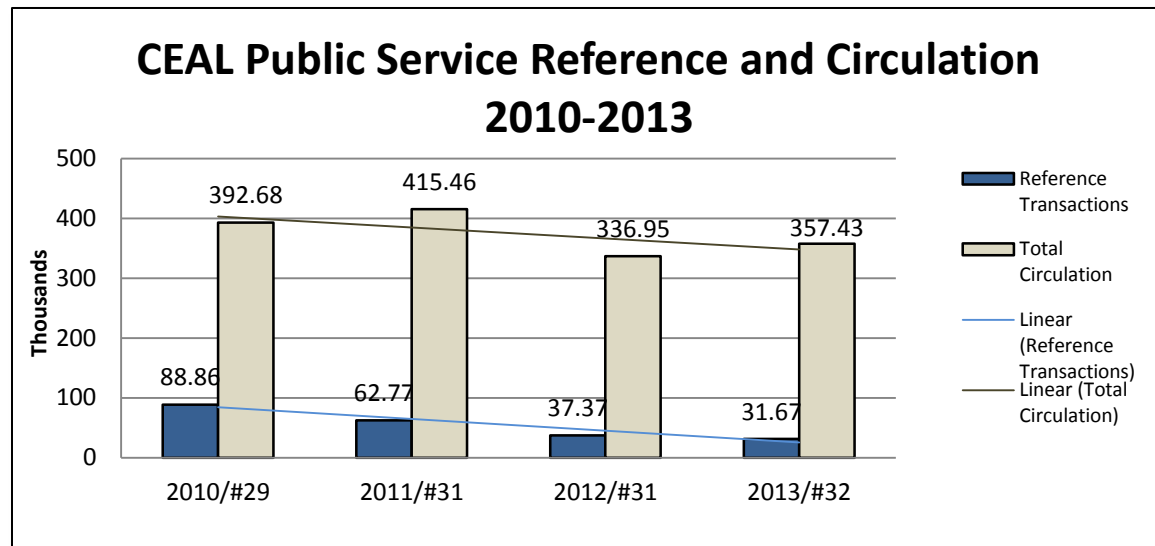


Table 33 CEAL Public Service Reference and Circulation 2010-2013

Thirty-two (32) libraries reported reference data and 26 libraries reported circulation data. The number of library participation is about the same as previous years. One quarter of CEAL libraries have not reported reference and circulation, and one-half of the libraries lack interlibrary loan service data. Reference transactions continued to decline in 2013, while circulation increased in 2013. The past decade of information literacy programs may have contributed to more “self-help” researchers. Another factor is the fast growing E-resources in collection and reduced physical collections in library buildings. Therefore, research activities have concentrated online and depend on a “self-help” learn-by-doing style. Increased online subject guides and course guides have provided sufficient reference tools for beginning researchers who might need help otherwise. Another factor for a decrease of reference statistics may be that the ARL (Association for Research Libraries) requires an exact count of reference transactions instead of the sampling method widely adopted by libraries.

For years, many CEAL libraries have neglected the importance of collecting public services data or have difficulty obtaining data. It is not that difficult to count the number of instruction sessions and participants, or to collect the daily reference count. It is never too late to start collecting data. After all, each librarian and staff have to turn in annual evaluations and are accountable for what they do for the year. The user service data should be required of each East Asian library in order to show how well we provide user service throughout the year.

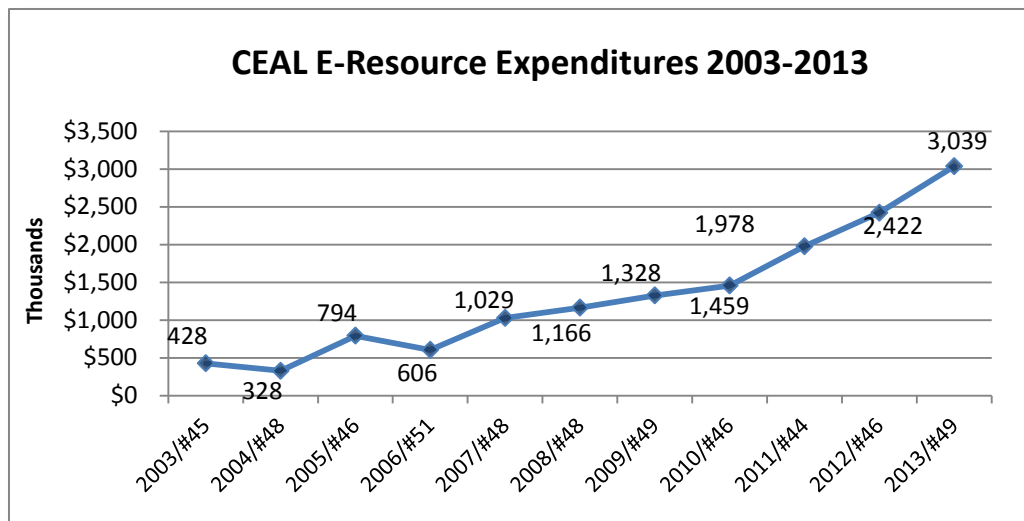


Table 34 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures 2003-2013

Table 34 shows E-resource expenditures from 2003 to 2013. Out of 49 libraries reporting electronic resource data, only 33 libraries included expenditures. Thirty-three (33) libraries reported 2013 total e-resource expenditures at \$3,038,801.26 (3.04 million), a 25.45% growth compared to 2012 at \$2,422,306.79. Many libraries total fiscal support included all their E-resource expenditures. However, some libraries may have only a portion of E-resources expenditures included in their fiscal support, and other portions funded by their main libraries' central fund, or may be funded completely outside of fiscal support. It is difficult to detect if a library's total fiscal support includes its entire electronic resource expenditure, or part of electronic expenditure, or none of its electronic expenditure due to individual library's fund structure. The growth rates from 2004 to 2013 are shown in Tables 35 below.

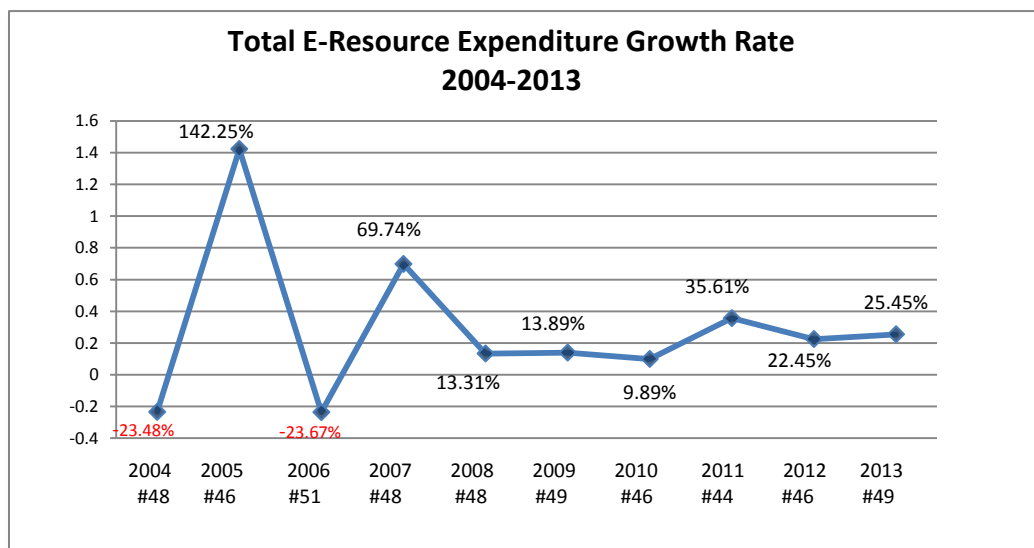


Table 35 Total E-Resource Growth Rate, 2004-2013

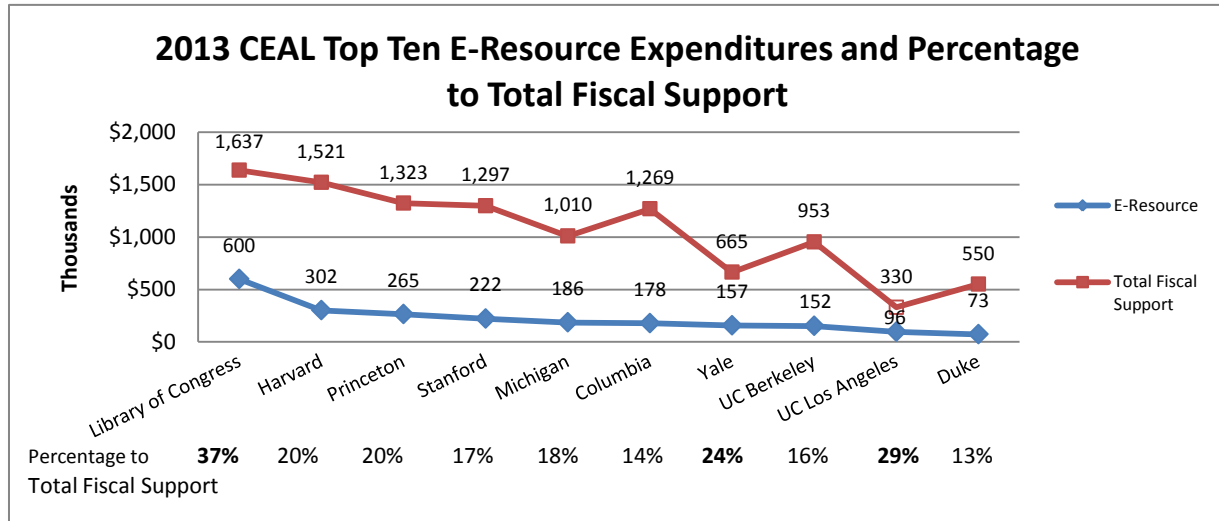


Table 36 2013 CEAL Top Ten Electronic Expenditures and Percentage to Total Fiscal Support

The above table shows the top ten CEAL libraries e-resource expenditures and the percentage of their e-resource expenditure to their fiscal support. The top three e-resource expenditures are the Library of Congress, Harvard and Princeton. As for percentage to total fiscal support, the top three are the Library of Congress (37%), U.C. Los Angeles (29%), and Yale (24%). As stated earlier, the total e-resource expenditures may be included in a library's fiscal budget, or overlap with, or be completely outside of total fiscal support. This depends on the funding structure of the individual library and how each library chooses to report in these two categories.

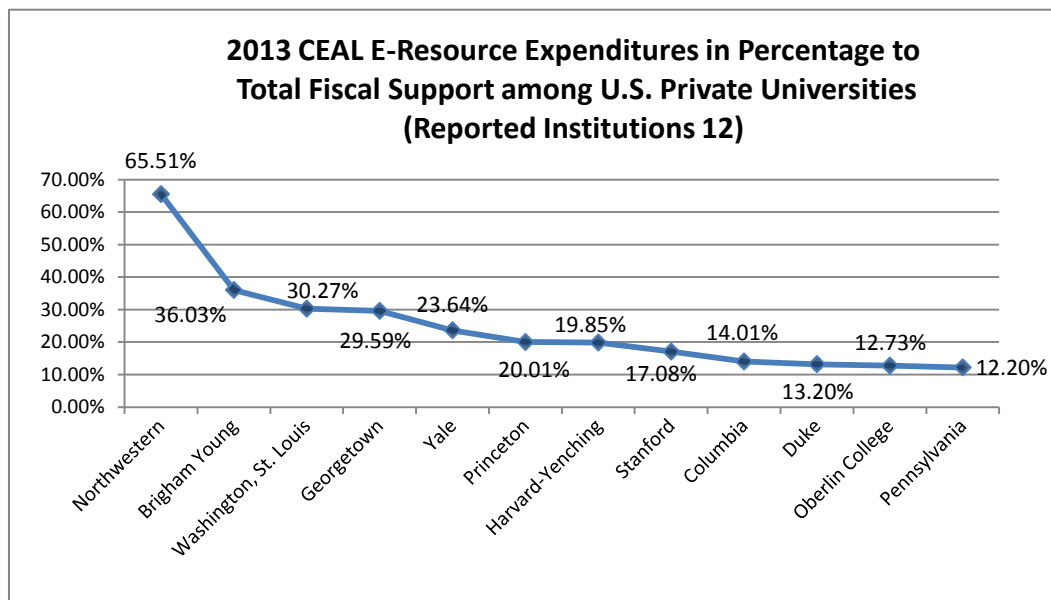
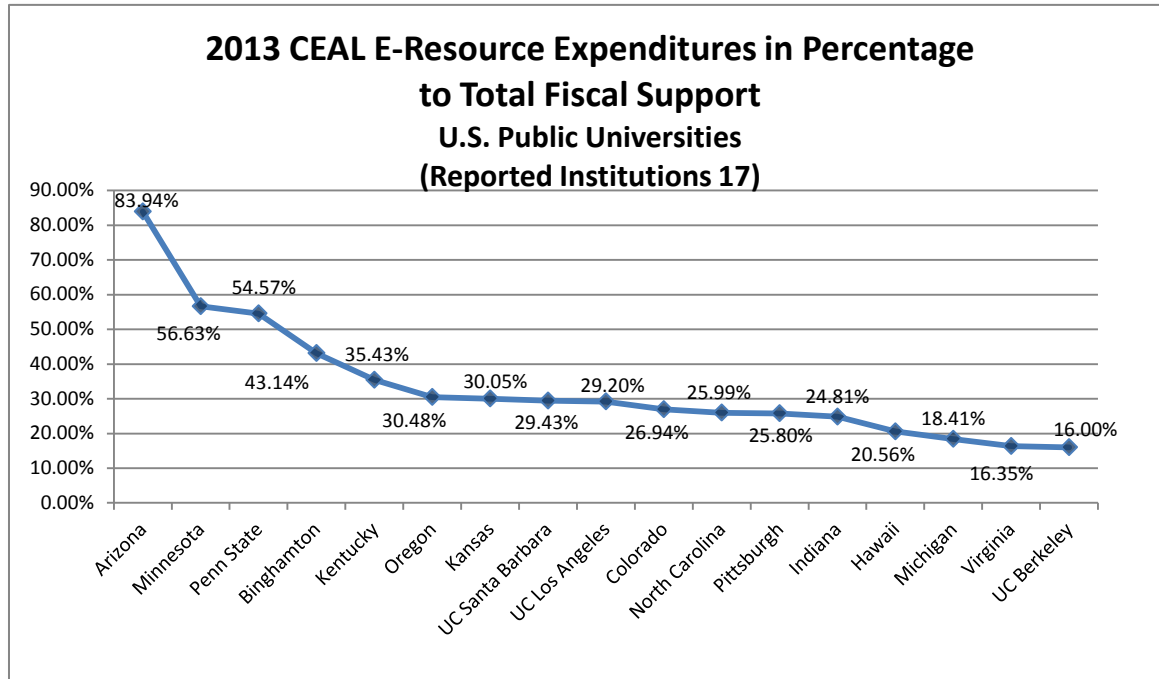


Table 37 2013 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures in Percentage to Total Fiscal Support

U.S. Private Universities



**Table 38 2013 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures in Percentage to Total Fiscal Support
U.S. Public Universities**

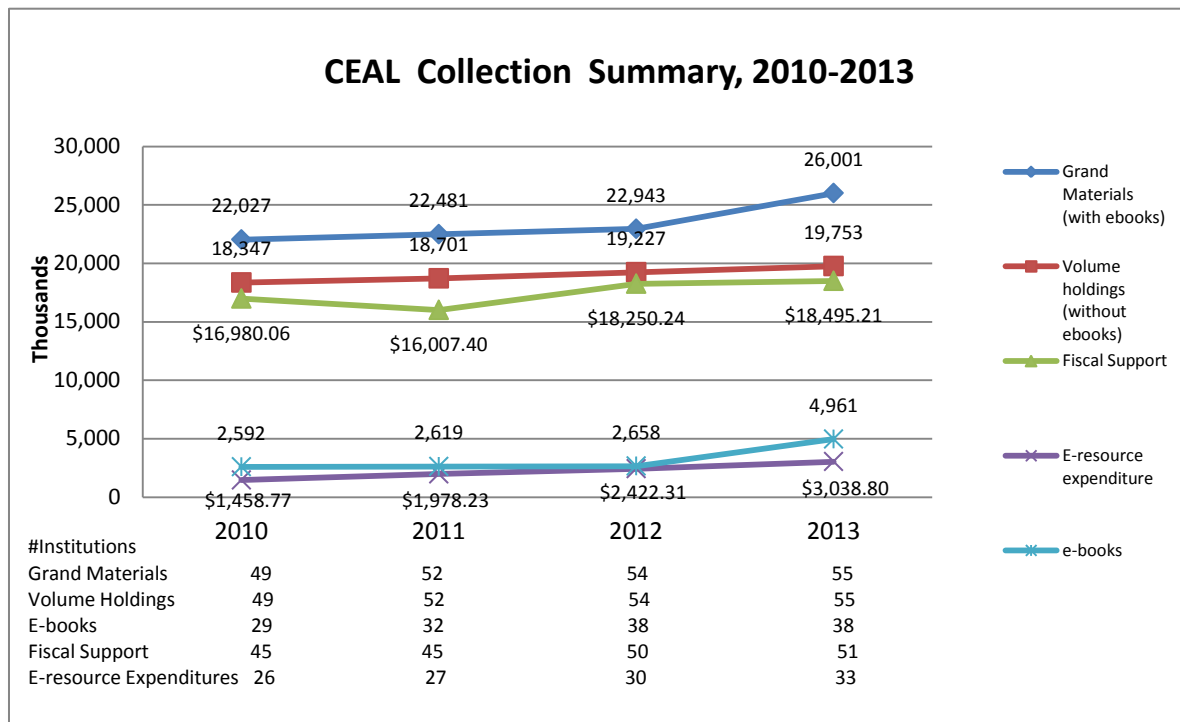


Table 39 CEAL Collection Summary, 2010-2013

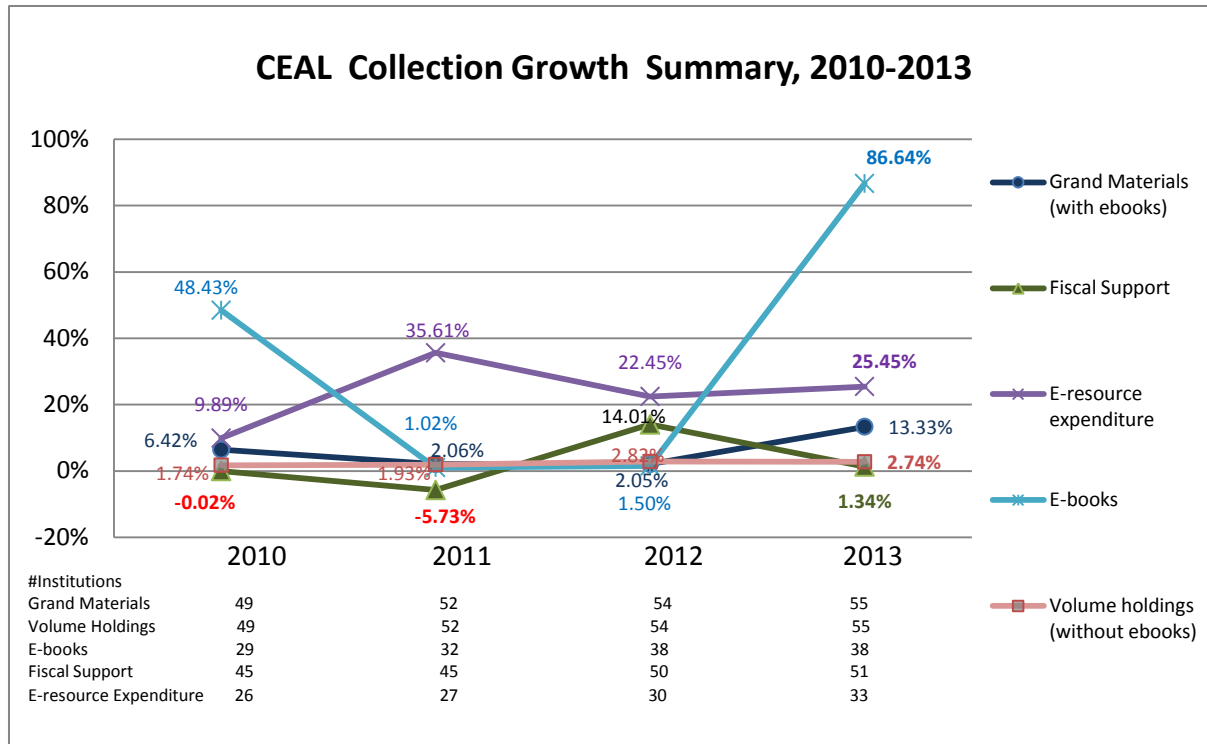


Table 40 CEAL Collection Growth Summary, 2010-2013

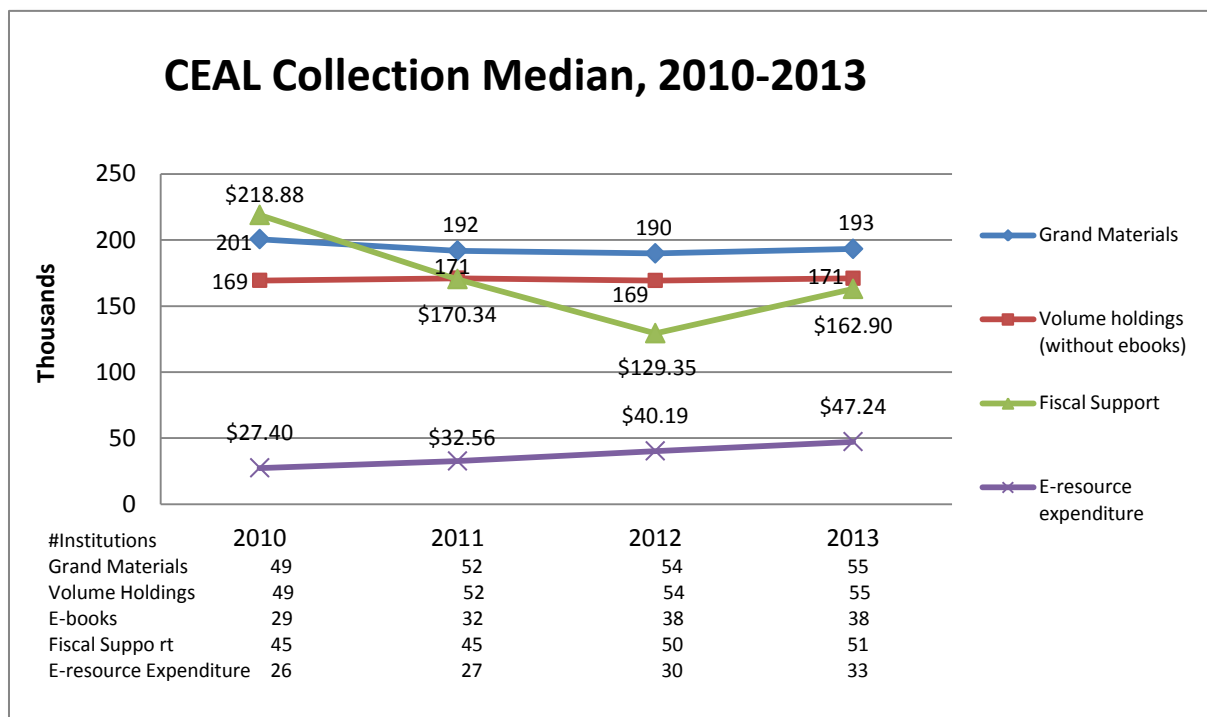


Table 41 CEAL Collection Median, 2010-2013

Summary

1. The print volumes added to the CEAL collection were 525,962 volumes for a growth rate of 2.74% (without interpolated data)
2. Fifty-four (54) libraries reported holdings of 19,754,544 physical volumes as of June 30, 2013. This includes 10,685,901 Chinese (54%); 6,157,723 Japanese (31%); 1,565,890 Korean (8%); and 1,345,030 non-CJK language (7%).
3. Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language physical volume 2013 growth rates are 2.58%, 1.84%, and 4.41% compared to 2012.
4. Print monographs added to collection have continued to decrease by U. S. state funded libraries since 2010. Twenty-nine state funded libraries added a total of 114,338 volumes (or **-11.30%**) compared to 128,908 volumes (29 institutions) in 2012. Private funded university libraries has an increase of 25.70% or 195,512 volumes added compared to 2012.
5. The top five universities of monograph additions in 2013 were Southern California (40,049), Harvard (32,429), Stanford (22,888), Columbia (22,219) and Chicago (17,647).
6. The top ten universities of Chinese monograph holdings are: Harvard, U.C. Berkeley, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, Columbia, Cornell, Stanford and U.C. Los Angeles.
7. The top ten universities of Japanese monograph collections are U.C. Berkeley, Harvard, Columbia, Michigan, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Princeton, U.C. Los Angeles and Toronto.
8. The top ten universities of Korean monograph collections are Harvard, Washington, Columbia, UC Berkeley, Chicago, Southern California, Hawaii, U.C. Los Angeles, Toronto and Stanford.
9. The Library of Congress has the most Chinese (1,109,769), Japanese (1,193,045), and Korean (285,994) monograph collections among all types of CEAL libraries.
10. 41 libraries reported ebook collections for a total of 4,961,284 volumes. Among those, 20% is perpetual purchase holdings, 20% non-purchase, and 60% is by subscription. Perpetual holdings growth is 308%, increased from 9.63% in 2012. The growth of perpetual purchase ebooks is faster than the average of 2.74% for print in CEAL libraries.
11. 2013 CEAL total collection, reported by 55 libraries, with eBooks, was 26 million (26,000,626). The total collection holdings growth is 13.36% or 3,064,706 additions compared to 2012.
12. The grand total fiscal support in 2013 is USD\$18,495,211 (18.5 million), a 1.34% growth from 2012 (18.3 million) which was made of 70% appropriation, 18% endowment, 8% grants, and 4% East Asian program support.
13. Fifty-three (53) institutions reported a total of 441.18 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE), a **-2.82%** decrease from 2012. Personal support includes 178.53 (40%) FTE professionals, supporting staff 156.57 FTE (36%), student assistant 63.53 FTE (14%), and others staff 42.55 FTE (10%).
14. Interlibrary loan service borrowing (filled) has gone up 4539 or 54% compared to 2012. Lending (filled) requests have increased 3813 or 20% more than 2012. Although the number of participating libraries is less than one-half of CEAL libraries, as a whole, CEAL libraries lend more than they borrow at a 1.77:1 ratio.

15. Reference transactions continue to decline in 2013, but total circulation began to increase in 2013.
16. Thirty-three (33) libraries reported 2013 total e-resource expenditures at \$3,038,801.26 (3.04 million), 25.45% growth compared to 2012.